GREAT BRITAIN. THE TREEPRESSIBLE TRAIN AND HIS ARREST-PUBLIC OPINION ON THE ALABAMA BUSI-NESS-THE LANGHAM HOTEL.

What a pity to release Train! The unwelcome intelligence that he is once more at large must by this time have saddened the large number of his acquaintances in America as in England. Except for Train's unrivaled talent in making a noise, there is nothing to distinguish his case from that of many others occurring weekly. He was not arrested, singular as it may seem, in pursuance of orders either from A passenger on board the Scotia named Gee had had a quarrel with Train, and on their arrival at Queenstown gave information to the police, who always come on board, that Train had been talking and batching treason during the voyage, and was going to do dreadful things in Ireland. Naturally enough, the police took this firebrand into custedy. But, in fact, Train had not intended to land at Queenstown at all, until a friend persuaded him to do so. Once arrested, he was treated exactly as any other suspicious character would have been treated, his tranks searched, himself brought before the magistrates, examined, remanded, and, upon lack other suspicious character would have been treated, his trunks searched, himself brought before the magistrates, examined, remanded, and, upon lack of evidence against him, discharged. Brown, Jones, and Robinson arriving at Queenstown, and, in spite of being American citizens, often go through a smilar process. In Train's case, his notoriety, his crazy speeches against England, which he was foolish enough to carry about in trunks, and the doubt whether he might not be an emissary or plotter of some sort, possibly prolonged his detention a day or two. Still, as he was arrested on Friday, and discharged on the following Thesday, he may thank his stars and the American Minister that he got off so easily. The higher powers had little occasion to interfere, either for or against him, though Mr. Adams did everything which could be done, and Train's gratitude took even a telegraphic form, and came to London over the wires faster than this express Train himself could come. Any hopes which Train or Mr. Seward may have had of a war between the United States and Great Britain are thus prematurely cut off. At first, the arrest promised to be a great card for Train. A man whose life has been spent in exploiting shams must be rather glad of a genuine grievance. The hard realities of arrest, however, proved uncongenial to the soaring spirit of this bird of freedom. He had to undergo the humiliation of being dom. He had to undergo the lumination of being treated like other suspected persons, and the treatment is a little rough. A man seized on suspicion is no better off in Cork jail tham a convicted Fenian, except that he is permitted to wear his ordinary dress, and is not put to hard labor. Train found himself shut up in a solitary cell, and fed on prison fare, in which situation the experience of martyrdom proved less inspiriting and less romantic than its anticipation from the outside. Our exuberant frieffid soon got tired of it, and his appeals for assistance were of a very genuine fervor. No doubt, the officers in charge of the suspect had a dose, for they say the perpetual spacehes of their ward were something awful to be undergone by the untutored mind. To be informed, for instance, that they were unlawfully detaining the future President of the United States, what a shock must that have been to the mind of an Irish policeman who probably had never heard of Andrew Johnson, and might suppose it a respectable thing to be President! A fleet of to the mind of an Irish policeman who probably had never heard of Andrew Johnson, and might suppose it a respectable thing to be President! A fleet of monitors was hourly expected in Cork harbor to batter down the prison walls which caged this successor to A. J. Meanwhile, Mr. Adams was appealed to, and did what was necessary and possible. Mr. Eastman, the American consul at Queenstown, has instructions from Mr. Adams which cover ordinary cases, and were probably sufficient for this. There is, of course, no reason for interfering with an examination before the magistrates, which may or may not discover good cause for detaining a prisoner. Nobody could say what such a phenomenon as Train might carry in his luggage. But the case against him broke down since Gee, who caused his arrest, had the efficiently to deny, on examination, that he had given information to the police, although the policeman swore point-blank that Gee did give him the information, and that the arrest was made in consequence. Train's first act upon his discharge was to forward to a friend in London this telegram: "Released! Free by the intercession of the American Minister. I have sued the Government of Great Britain for £100,000." It was a singular modesty which led this injured hero to limit his demand to this trifling amount.

The actual closing of the Alabama correspondence on the part of the United States has seriously alarmed a portion of the English public. Coming in any ordinary time it would have created in great uneasi-

is the part of the United States has seriously alarmed portion of the English public. Coming in any ormary time it would have created no great unensises, though the conviction has for some time become sneral that the Alabama business is one high England must get out of on the set attainable terms. But at this crisis the titinde of the United States Government is seemed to be not only annoying but dangerous, o man knows what the Fenian movement may ring forth, nor what moment it may select to burst be bonds which the Government is every day tight. al classes and wherever an intelligent opincommercial lasses and the possibility of an outbreak in Ireland, with the Alabama claims still unsettled, is viewed with unconcealed terror. Nobody thinks that Lord Stanley's case is a bad one. The demand for a roopaning of the negotiations is irrespective of such considerations. It is almost a cry of panic which goes up from the press and the streets to the Foreign Office. Right or wrong, Mr. Seward's whole arbitration claim must be conceded. We are, indeed, sure, exclaim these various organs of opinion, that the arbitration claim must be conceded. We are, indeed, sure, exclaim these various organs of opinion, that the arbitration claim must be conceded. We are, indeed, sure, exclaim these various organs of opinion, that the arbitration must end in our favor; but that is not the point. The claims per se are not what trouble us. We shall be only too glad to be pronounced in the wrong and be obliged to pay for our sins of the past. We must, at any price, wrest from America the sword which she now holds over our heads. We must cancel the precedent of neutrality which we ourselves established, or there is no future security for British commerce or the integrity of the Empire. The men who say this are the men who built rams and blockade-runners, who were Anglo-Rebels all through the war, and who don't like America much better to-day than they did then. "Historicus," who for six years has been the English oracle on international law, and, above all, on the Alabama claims, wrote to The Times on Monday a three column letter demonstrating, out of Mr. Seward's own mouth, that his complaint of belligerent recognition was absurd. The great weather-cock printed the letter, but on the day following solemnly smits that though it is all very true, this is no time to be standing on diplomatic niceties or confuting Mr. Seward -the thing to do is to have an arbitration. "We must rise above the instincts of pride and jealousy," which is another way of saying we must put national bonor in one pocket and national sensibility in the possibility

ITALY. THE UNITY QUESTION—THE SEPARATISTS IN SOUTHERN ITALY AND THE CATHOLIC PARTY -WHY ROME SHOULD BE THE CAPITAL OF ITALY-DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Jan. 17, 1868. Monotonous and void of interest as are the Monotonous and void of interest as are the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, owing partly to the subject matter, partly to the absence of a large portion of the opposition, the questions discussed in the Sala def Dugento, and, the possibilities canvassed are fraught with vivid if not painful importance. Ever since the defeat of Mentana the Retrogrades have rejoiced and the Laberals have deplored that the unity of Italy, regared as defeat of Mentana the Retrogrades have rejoiced and the Liberals have deploted that the unity of Italy, regared as a fait accompil after the annexation of Venice, is once more in jeopardy, is put in doubt, conspired against deliberately in the counsels of Europe. Well informed Parisite of countries write, "Be on the alert; a scheme is on foot to realize the plan of a divided Italy. The valley of the Powerlt Tuscany, under Victor Emmanuel, in the North. The Pope—all his old territory restored—in the center. A separate kingdom in the South. On this plan the Emperor of France, the King of Italy, the Pope, and Menabrea

are agreed. England, or rather the Tory Government of England interrogated, 'has no objection se long as none of the dethroned princes are restored, nor a Bonaparte placed on the threne of Naples." This scheme, revealed to

"Monarchy unites and the Rephone disamles, at the first meance trembles and despairs; declares that there is nothing to be done, and that very soon we shall all have to pack up our traps and return to our exile. I have not any real four for the edifice of Italian unity. Let the unition see it really attacked, let the survivors of clouds of witnesses who have gone up to bear testimony to the unanimous will of a people see the principle for which the marryrs deed assafted and they will rise as one man, rise as the United States arose when slaveholders' and their partisans strove to disperse the fraits of their great revolution. Nevertheless I fear that we are fallen on evil times. We have the enemy in our midst: every letter from Rome details the gigantic preparations made there, of the fortifications in Rome and Civita Vecchia, the occupation of Viterbo, the double garrison at Cometo, the Antibes Legion increased to a regiment, the Zouave regiment enlarged to a brigade, the Oronoque and two other steamers landing huge cannon and ammunition of every species. What does all this and the concentration of troops at Toulon and in Savoy portend? What but the resolution on the part of France to say to the Italians.—"Fassion your country on my original pattern or I will fashion it for you with my henchmen's swords."

Swinburne, in his beautiful new poem, asks:

Warrier, what of the night?
Warrier, what of the night?
Whether it he or not be
Night, is as one thing to me.
I, for one, at the least
Ask not of dews if they blirbt,
Ask not of frames if they alay,
Ask not of frames or of priest,
How long ere we put them away.
(Then of Maximi.)
Master, what of the night?
Child, night is not at all
Any where fallen, or to fail.
Fave in our star strickus e for.
Forth of our eyes it takes flight;
Look we but once nor before
Nor behind us, but straight on the skies,
Night is not then any more.
(Then Haly herself.)

Night is not then any more.

(Then Italy heraelf.)

Italy, what of the night is long:
Ab, chink, this, it is long:
Moonbean and starbasm and song
Leave it dumb now and dark;
Yet I perceive on the hight
heatward, and now very far,
A song too loud for the lark,
A light too bright for a star.

A song too load for the lark.

A light too bright for star.

Let us hope that the Saxon-tongued Italian hearted singer has a clearer vision than our own!

The smielde of Federico Bellazzi—who resigned his seat for the College of Erba in order to accept the part of Prefect of Belcino, whence Gualteric ejected him because he was a follower of Batazzi—has cast a gloom over Florence, but though one may feel shocked and greved at his untimely end it is impossible not to react against the Italian sentimentality which makes a hero and martyr out of a man who was neither, merely because he has put an end to his life with his own hand. Bellazzi was a man of ordinary parts, no fortune, and who instead of joining the volunteers or regulars, thought it more prudent to serve his country as secretary new to the moderate provisional government in 1848—now of the Garibaldian associations, in both cases behaving with scarce delicacy toward his quondam friends. Later he went over to Batazzi, who created him Prefect of Belcino during the last moment of his power, on which Bellazzi ordered his furniture, and engaged himself in marriage to a young and wealthy Milanese lady. Batazzi fell, Menabrea did not choose to have prefects who professed a different policy from his own. Gualterio demissed Bellazzi. Bellazzi, shot himself riola tout. We are very sorry for Bellazzi, but cannot dub him either a martyr or a hero; and the pompous functal and subscription, got up in the Chamber of Deputies to honor his memory, seems to us outirely out of place. His volume of prison statistics has a certain value, and that will outlive him.

The agent of a California wine company recently forwarded a case of wine to a high military officer in Japan, and received the following acknowledgment, written in English on the rough brownish paper of

the country:

JAPAN, Tenth Moon, 1867.

To Mr. R. N. VAN BRUNT.

I received your letter dated September c d, (I) and were glad to read it. Your thankful for your sending the winc, an when I distribute the wine among my friends they were glad to share in your favor. I beg that you shall inform me of the price of per case which contains 4 onse (dozeni) When I drink the wine and become pleasant, I feel as if I were together with you. I have honor to be your servant,

MATSMOTO JUDIYU, Japan.

A Philadelphia paper says: "In Lancaster County the rate of taxation for the current year is 23 mills on \$1; in York County it is seven mills; in Berks County, nearly 10. Lancaster County has a Republican majority of about 5,000; York, a Democratic majority of about 5,000, and Berks of about 7,000. Our readers can draw their own inferences, and apply them at the polls next Fall."

## FLORIDA.

LETTERS FROM MR. SOLON ROSINSON

From Our Special Correspondent.
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 25, 1868. I came up here from Jacksonville yesterday. The distance is only 165 miles, but it takes 25 hours to make the trip, such is the slow speed of railways in this latitude. The first line runs to Lake City, over an almost to run 106 miles. Of the country between here and there I will speak hereafter. At present, my business is with the Convention. It is not in session to-day, but I have had an admirable opportunity to get acquainted with

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

I suppose you have learned of the organization, by the election of Daniel Richards of the extreme Radical branch as President. Mr. R., I believe, is a native of New York State—was once a merchant in Illude, where it is a held he failed; he taken studied law and dids, where it is a held did succeed. He came and and did a tax commissioner and lived a who was elected to the Convention, entirely and the was elected to the Convention, entirely and the was elected to the Convention, entirely and it is a sense of the county that he had undoubtedly hambaged into acading him here. He is supposed to be a thorough politician, in pursuit of office. He is one of the "thirty-one candidates for the office of United States Senator." Indicate the county that he had undoubtedly hambaged into acading him here. He is supposed to be a thorough politician, in pursuit of office. He is one of the "thirty-one candidates for the office of United States Senator." Indicate the convention of the conv

anybody but the Shyleeks who pursued their victims to death.

WHAT GEN. MEADE WILL DO.

No doubt is entertained here that Gen. Meade will approve and enforce these acts of the Convention. But there is a question now before it, which I think it a pity that he had not settled before the Convention net. It is the question of eligibility of members. That is: Has a man who is not a resident of the State, not a registered voter of the centry where he was elected, a proper right to act as a law maker for the crizens of the State!

WHO SHALL BE LAW-MAKERS-THE COMMITTES.

As the President himself is affected by this question, it was quite natural that he should append upon the Committee of elections and eligibility, men who were in the same category. This Committee consisted of Col. Liberty Billings, naive of Maine, now resident at Fernandina, though his family is not; and it is said that he filed his affidavit in the United States Court last June, that he was a citizen of New-Hampshire. He now carnestly contends that the Ecconstruction act, although it defines the necessary residence of voters, does not require a person to be a resident of Florida to entitle him to a seat in the Convention. I think this view will be sustained, for it is certain that Billings and Richards, notwithstanding all that may be said about their being merely office-seckers, or tricky politicians, have more influence over the 1s colored members than all the rest of the 2s white members. And their outside influence is in the same proportion; and no wonder, for they are taking the same course that a Tammany Hall politician would take to win votes in the Sixth Ward of New-York, only more so. Their strong supporters are two of the smartest tongue-workers in the country—men of great natural shrewdness and decided ability. These are, first: "Col." Wm. U. Saunders of Baltimore, about 25 years old, said to be a freedman, a bright yellow mulatto, tall and handsome, active and strong, overcharged with accopiant propersion, and that is altogether too commo

ture, not a roarer but a convincing, argumentative, plensant speaker; in this respect, the most talanted man in the Convention.

Another strong man, stronger in influence, position and character than the others, is the Rev. C. H. Pearce of Tallahasse, the bishop, or controlling power of the African Methodistichurch. He is a remarkabe fine-looking, middle-aged, yellowe-olored man, a good Christian minister, who would claim respect in any community, as he does here where he has resided a year, but is said to be ineligible to a seat in the Convention by those who are agitating the question, because he has been a citizen of Canada, and exercised the franchise right there.

Frederick Hill, an intelligent, full-blood African, who was elected on the ticket with Richards and Saunders, also exerts his influence in behalf of the "non-resident members."

Two of the most intelligent, substantial white men also favor the plan of not unseating any member. They do not want time wasted in debating the question. These are Elbridge L. Wave of Key West, a native of New-Jersey, but for many years resident in Florida, a strong Republican, though once a Democrat, and a trustworthy man, who does not drink whisky nor seek office. The other is J. H. Goss of Ocala, a lawyer and planter, native of Virginia, and ex-slave owner, but a Radical Republican, who has defended negroes in Court at the imminent risk of his life, when judge, jury, bar, sheriff, and all the surroundings were intent upon punishing the "d—d niggers," and often did do it cruelly, and threatened to shoot the lawyer that dared to advocate justice for them.

Col. Goss the readers of THE TRIBENE may recollect as

surroundings were intent upon punishing the "d-d niggers," and often did do it cruelly, and threatened to shoot the lawyer that dared to advocate justice for them.

Col. Goss the readers of The Tribene may recollect as the man who made an address last Fali before the American Institute Farmers' Club, illustrative of the condition of Florida, and favorable opportunity for immigrants to go there then, on account of the depressed price of land. He is a young man of fair legal abilities, not an office-seeker, but could fill one if elected.

Influential Men-Biographical.

The principal opponents of "the Billings party" are N. C. Dennett, Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank at Jacksonville, a Massachusetts Yankee, gifted with a good deal of ability to use "soft soap"—an article that the colored men of the Convention do not appear to need, as they have been thoroughly renovated before they came here from any of the dirt that might have adhered to body and mind in plantation life. His principal man among the colored people is Mr. Wm. B. Bradwell, a Methodist preacher at Jacksonville, formerly a slave in Gaorgia, where he learned to read, and would preach to his fellow slaves, though often flogged for doing so. He is smart in his way, but not strong in Convention, but itching for office, and much more fit for a politician than for a preacher.

The strongest man on the Dennett side is C. B. Mobley of Tampa, a keen, bold, original Union man, native of Kentucky, who came with his own team from Arkansas, about the beginning of the war, to reside at Tampa for his health, which has improved, though not yet strong in his own constitution; but he is a good Constitution maker, and it is generally understood that he would not object to be Governor of Florida, under the 'new Constitution. Perhaps that is why he opposes Billings, who is supposed to have that office in view. In white votes Mobley will beat him two to one, and in fitness much more.

Col. Osbotne, former agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and present Register in Bankr

with the colored population, notwithstanding he was elected as the one white to five colored delegates from Loon and Wakulla counties.

Dennet is of course a candidate. He would be satisfied with United States Senator, or perhaps could be induced to accept the Governorship, provided taxes can be collected to pay a liberal salary. That, I presume, would be important, as I hear of his offering three per cent a month for borrowed money. If he becomes a candidate, I shall advise my friends to withdraw their deposits from his bank, or ask for better security than promises of office in his gift when he is elected Governor. I do not know what promises he has alread made his lobby; but he has a strong one in the person of Harrison Reed, United States mail agent, and his lieutemant, William H. Gleason, from the North-West, but for two years' resident upon Cape Florida, 175 miles northeast of Key West. Shrewa Yankees may guess what such a sharp Yankee may be after as a lobby member of this Couvention. "The lobby" appear to have abundance of money; at any rate enough to keep a "free lunch" room, alias free rum, and give an occasional dinner with the trimpings, to conciliate a "Rebel editor." What offices

of the Constitution-makers.

Now, I have never been known as a "necro worshiper," but I honestly confess I have no objection to worship with such "a composition of mean nigers" as those I have described; nor should be considered the countenances of about 100 negroes present to day, who are more lookerson, like myself, and I must declare it is done to the counters of this Convention. The firebrand that was thrown mon Friday, and which seemed to threaten serious disturbance, was quenched this morning in a very quiet way, by postponing the whole question of eligibility to membership multi the zell day of February, before which the Convention will adjourn. I am whiling to acknowledge that I have earnestly Journey here, in the received that I am tolly repaid for my Journey here, in the received that I am tolly repaid for my Journey here, in the received that I am tolly repaid for my Journey here, in the received that I am tolly repaid for my Journey here, in the received that I am tolly repaid for my Journey here, in the received here in the state of the whole question, without debate, was 25 to 14, and showed good sense and forbearance on the part of so and which. Some of the members to my pay. The State is absolutely and the strength of the convention from being wasted in the most of the more payment of the payment of the more payment of the payment of the payment of the payment o

home, as it may, if all the "slates" were broken, within a week.

Speeches by Visitors.

Among other things done to-day was an invitation to four gentlemen, who are not members, to address the Convention, at some suitable time, upon the condition of the country. These were, Harrison Reed, the Rev. Mr. Black (colored) from Philadelphia, Col. O. B. Hart of Jacksonville, a Southern loyalist, the Register General of the State, and Solon Robinson of The New-York Triff-une, and in compliment to that paper; the invitation being extended by the colored section more particularly than the other, or white side, of the house. I think the gentlemen will all accept, provided the Convention will hold an evening session, so as not to interfere with legitimate business. Perhaps I am not brief enough in these letters for Northern consumption, but I beg leave to assure readers

in that section that THE TRIBUNE, so long under ban in the South, is now one of its "peculiar institutions," and readers here, and their friends there, will be glad to hear good accounts from the long proscribed race now about to take rank in the Radical army of the Republic.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS-WRATH OF THE

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27, 1868. An ordinance, in the early part of last week, was introduced into the Convention, concerning the qualifications of voters, registration, and the oath to be taken. The restrictions to be imposed were set forth with great minuteness. I referred to it at the time, though call attention to it again, becaute of the undue promin-ence that has been given to it, both within and beyond

the State.

In order that it may be seen what the restrictions are that this ordinance embodies, I quote the whole section that includes them, together with the oath provided to be taken:

At my election held by the people under this Constitution, or Sec.—At my election held by the people under this constitution, or

This I have given you a slight sketch of the situation, as far as I could study it in one day. I think I shall be able to learn something more when the Convention meets on Monday that will be interesting, if not amusing to our readers.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 27, 1868.

For the first time, I have been able to see the Convention in working order, as it had adjourned over to this morning when I reached town on Friday. On arriving at the Capitol, I was presented with a polito note from the President of the Convention, inviting me to take a desk. This I desire to acknowledge as a marked honor to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Indeed, I find myself treated with "distinguished consideration" by all classes in consequence of my connection with that paper. Yet it will be remembered, that to be known as its correspondent, only seven years a go, in time of peace, too, would have been almost sure to bring severe personal violence upon him. Verily, the world does move. So does this Convection held by the people under this Constitution, that includes them, together with the oath provided to be taken:

Soc. — At any election held by the people under this Constitution, the provided to be taken:

Soc. — At any election held by the people under any ordinance or by-law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of this provided to the enemies of the ball of any members of any municipal corporation, be person shall be deemed a qualified rotate who has ever given and or consected when any such shall be deemed a palific rotate who has ever given and or consected the any any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a palific rotate who has ever given and or consected the any any municipal consected the enemies of the States, of the States, of the United States, or as ever disloyally held in the line of the confiderate States of the united States, or has ever left this State, or has ever left this State, or has ever left this State, or the service of the small proposed p

sippi: that I accept the cris and painted and persons on account of race, not to stimp to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition of political, religious or civil rights, privilegs or immunities, subject by any other class of men; and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding upon me.

Let it be understood that the foregoing expresses the opinion of a single member of the Convention, and that his paper, which scarcely succeeded in getting a reading, was referred to the Committee on Suffrage. When this is said, nearly all is said that needs to be concerning it. No honest-hearted Republican in the North should go into convulsions lest the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi may be swept from its mooring and be whirled away into a wild vortex of proscription, where reason will be swallowed up and prudence swamped. The Republican party and its principles are not in any probable danger, either here or elsewhere, from any such supposed raid upon the first dictates of common sense. All fears of it may be allayed at once. There is too much sanity in the Convention to allow of it.

The provisions of this ordinance, however, have been seized upon with a ridity by the Rebel press, howled over, declared to be the Radical programme on suffrage, and sent North in eager haste, with the injunction to raise one prolonged shriek over the atrocious violence of this Convention, that puts under the ban the white population of the State and elevates the negro above him. It is "a complete regrot omnimation scheme," it is shouted. A "negro

PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION-THE NEGRO ELE-MENT-DISCUSSION OF THE RELIEF QUESTION. From Our Special Correspondent ATLANTA, Jan. 28, 1868.

I notice that some of your cotemporaries frequently designate the members of this Convention as Republicans or Radicals and Conservatives. This classification, if not wrong in itself, conveys a wrong impression. With the exception of two or three-perhaps it is better to say excepting the thirteen or fourteen delegates who voted for the resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock— there are none who can strictly be called Conservatives or Democrats. All beside are Republicans, and were

better to say excepting the thirteen or fourteen delegates who voted for the resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock—there are none who can strictly be called Conservatives or Democrats. All beside are Republicans, and were elected as such. Even the most conservative owe their scats to negro votes, and do not accuple to acknowledge the obligation. It is useless to deny that there are all shades of opinion here, as there will be in every body of men of this number—some vorke upon Yaliandigham. Democraty none can be classed remote that the property of the Convention, and against as with the men of his color in filterors are acceled his property of the property of the Property of the Convention, and against the party denominated by one of the undoubted Democrats here the Rads." His influence is very small in the Convention, the property of the Convention of the property of the Convention to-day have been occupied with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Relief, Mr. Alexman concluded his speech against the report, and Mr. McKay of Sumpter replied in favor of the report, and Mr. McKay of Sumpter replied in favor of the report, and Mr. McKay of the supperty of the tory of the property of

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL U S & 5-20 COUP '62 U S 5-20 COU '65 II U S & 10-40 COU 199,000. 1112 78,000. 1104 5,000. 120 CV k.114 U S 5-20 COU 67 II 5,000. 120 CV k.114 U S 5-20 COU 67 II 6,000. 120 CV k.114 U S 5-20 COU 67 II 6,000. 120 CV k.104 100,000. 100 CV k.104 100,000. 100 CV k.104 100,000. 100 CV k.104 100,000. 100 CV k.104 100 CV k. 102 O'CLOCK A. M.

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SECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

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OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M Adams Express Atlantic Mail Bost, Hart & Eric 200. 75 200. 971 200 164 200. 742 100. 971 300 164 200. 742 N Y Central ex-div Stich So & N I 743 N Y Central ex-div shou so & N 1
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9 33 500 ...... 98
PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.—FIRST BOARD 

TUESDAY, Feb. 4-P. M. Gold closed at 1411.7 The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$49,519,000, and the balances

Government stocks did not maintain the extreme dvance of yesterday, but are steady at quotations. The 7.30s of the second issue sold at 107%. Border State stocks were in moderate demand. In Railway mortgages little done, and few of high character offering. Western Union Telegraph sold down to 36. The Express stocks were all lower, Adams falling 31. Wells, Fargo & Co. 1. American 2, and Merchants' Union 1. Railway shares at the regular Board, with hardly an exception, were lower, and upon quite small transactions. At the Second Board the market was weak and panicky in some stocks. Adams Express fell t: Wells, Fargo & Co., 1; Merchants' Union. 3;. The Railway shares were generally lower, and the principal buying was by the bears for delivery. The lowest points of the day were: Erie, 737; New-York Central. 125); Reading, 93); Michigan Southern, 89); North-Western Preferred, 721: Rock Island, 971, and Pacific Mail 1084. At the close the market rallied: New-York Central sold at 1261: Eric, 784: Michigan Southern, 903; North-West Preferred, 733; Rock Island. 98; but the prices were not fully sustained, and were barely steady at quotations.

The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quo tations of stocks:

upon anything salable at the Stock Exchange. Commercial paper is in good demand for best names at 5 @6), and names less desirable can be sold upon favor-

able terms.

The announcement that the Treasury was obliged in January to sell 10-40 bonds to meet current demands, had less effect upon the price of Government stocks than would have been shown if the feeling